



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 16, 1909.
"COLLIER'S" AND RAYMOND ROBINS.
PAST AND PRESENT CONDITIONS.
THE HOME LABOR PAPER.
TOLERANCE—A NEEDED VIRTUE.
THE SHAME OF PITTSBURG.

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1909.

No. 22

PAST AND PRESENT CONDITIONS.

By Robert Glockling,
General President Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

A long, bitter struggle, lasting nearly three-quarters of a century, by the pioneers of the trade-union movement, began over 100 years ago, for the right to organize for protection against unscrupulous and unfair employers who in their organized strength exploited the weak, because unorganized, worker, finally culminated in the enactment of a law legalizing the trade union.

Before the passage of the trade-union act it was unlawful for men and women to congregate to discuss matters looking to their material betterment. In 1794, two bookbinders in England, Pierre and Chase, were committed to prison for two years for having discussed the matter of seeking more wages. In 1835 six laborers of Dorchester, England, were transported to a penal colony for the same offense. These are but two of many such cases.

Constant agitation, organization and education have brought the trade union movement to its present strong position. From a mere handful of 50 years ago, we have grown on the North American continent to over three million organized workers. In addition to which a fair estimate will place another million not in unions, by reason of their calling not being organized, but who are in sympathy with them, and whose co-operation can be depended upon in the struggle for better conditions.

Did you, my friend, ever stop to think how it is that the few have so much and the many so little? Think it out.

Each succeeding year is demonstrating the value of organization among the workers. The hostility of the trust and combine, the insane capitalistic chaser after money, are being and will continue to be met successfully.

Fear of the power of organized labor is manifesting itself among unfair employers, and all means are sought to curb that power, but it can't succeed.

Guarantee against undue exploitation of your labor is involved in a good paid-up union card. Protection of your right to sell your labor power for a fair remuneration is assured. One man cannot lift a thousand pounds; ten men can with ease. So can the unity of our forces resist unfair attempts to deprive us of a fair and equitable share in the things of this life that contribute to human happiness.

Healthy workshops are among the many advantages that have accrued from the organized labor movement. The absence of sanitary conditions is due to absence of organization.

If Abraham Lincoln were alive today he would probably say: "Thank God, we have a labor movement that is curbing the baneful influence of the unholy combines that, if not checked, will sap the very vitality of our American civilization."

Judged from every point of view affecting the real progress and happiness of a people, the trade-union movement will be found, in the light of history, to be the most potent method of all reform movements.

Knowledge of our true economic relation to society will open our eyes to the unjust and inhuman conditions existing in our present-day civilization. The organized labor movement is supplying that knowledge.

(Continued on Page 6.)

"Collier's" Tells of the Progress of Machinery and Trust, and Robins of Some Results.

The following article, which appeared in "Collier's Weekly," is so appropriate, that we reproduce it:

"To those who have plenty to eat and wear, and comfortable houses, and no anxiety for the future, this world may naturally wear an aspect slightly unlike the one presented to the struggling many. Speaking of industrial progress, Mr. Raymond Robins remarked that both are necessary, and yet both are often utterly inhuman. He spoke of the man who had worked twenty years as a type-setter, and who is too old to learn a new trade when the linotype forces him out; of the wood carver of yesterday who is out of work today because of the patent process of compressing sawdust, putty and clay; of the man who had worked twelve years in a shop and had bought a home near his work and is slowly paying off the mortgage, when this shop is closed down without warning by industrial consolidation; of him who has lost his hand in an unprotected sticker after fifteen years of faithful labor. All these possibilities have been foreseen and charged up and paid for by the consumers when the product was bought. But what of these workers? What of their jobs and their hands and legs by which they and their families live? Mr. Robins says that up to this hour the labor unions have done something, the universities a little, and the church next to nothing. The labor unions have won some sort of fair wages, hours and working conditions wherever they have been strong. They have made a good fight against child labor, night work for women and unprotected machinery.

In regard to violence, Mr. Robins says:

"Our conscience has a way of going to sleep on the job and then working overtime. In the last four years the railroads of this country have killed 15,364 men and injured 219,495. We are very patient over this steady industrial slaughter, but if a union man slugs a non-unionist who is seeking to take bread from his children's mouths, we make a great outcry. We don't seem to mind that the labor laws are violated, and how the workers are deliberately poisoned and crippled and killed in smelter and mine and factory, yet, when in the blind, hopeless struggle of infuriated masses of men some one is killed, then we are very much outraged and demand the troops to protect human life and enforce the law lest the foundation of the state crumble. I remember that during the great stockyards strike the packers imported criminals and prostitutes from the purlieus of Cincinnati and St. Louis, and held private prize fights in the yards to keep them amused after the day's work. These vicious and diseased persons worked over the meat that you and your family were to eat, yet the conscience of the country spoke not a single word of protest. How is it possible the people can be made to carry so much at one time and so little at another? I want to tell you why and I want you to remember this much, at least, of what I say tonight. It is because of the industrial censorship of the press. The great employers are the great advertisers, and they can make or break a paper."

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN.

By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25

Assessment Life Insurance.

To the People. Letter No. 3.

It is worth while for the young producers of this generation, who scarcely know what assessment life insurance is, except as connected with another form of insurance, to be made acquainted with that which was well known to their fathers, and but scarcely known to their grandfathers. When I say it was scarcely known, I mean, whatever other disease life insurance might have been inflicted with, the particular disease known as assessment life insurance was not to be found in our grandfathers' days.

Now, the particular situation which gave rise to assessment life insurance and its great growth in this country was the following:

In their early history, the regular life companies of this country mostly confined themselves to furnishing protection. Today one will often hear representatives of the fraternal societies distinguishing between insurance and protection, and claiming that their organizations are for the express purpose of furnishing protection, as distinguished from investment; and I think it is a matter of common knowledge that regular companies doing a life insurance business, at this time, give a very large part of their attention to investment insurance. This was not the case in the early days. On the contrary, the policy was the whole life policy.

In the year 1868, after trouble with some of the regular companies, there was launched in the state of Pennsylvania, in the little city of Medvill, an assessment plan. That was the beginning, practically, of assessment life insurance in the United States. It was not really the intention to make this association an insurance society, but something akin to a labor union. It was given the name of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. It was proposed to give a small protection to the members out of a common fund to be contributed by the payment of \$1 by each member whenever another died. Subsequently, however, the organization dispensed with the idea of assessing the members until the funds on hand were depleted by death losses.

The labor union part of the proposition was an utter failure, but, owing to the trouble among regular life insurance companies at that time, the assessment life insurance became, after two or three years, extremely popular. Similar institutions multiplied, and in a few years assessmentism flourished. The idea was conceived by Father Upchurch, who had learned of the friendly societies of Great Britain, and knew that insurance on the assessment plan had been furnished by these societies. Another thing that he would have known, had he been a deeper student, was that the plan had been an utter failure in Great Britain, and that the friendly societies had to abandon assessmentism, or go out of business.

As a result of the introduction of the plan in this country, and the favorable conditions for its spread, there came to be numerous societies on the assessment basis. Bear in mind that the plan introduced by Father Upchurch was to collect just enough money to pay the claim by levying a certain sum on all members without regard to age. The Ancient Order of United Workmen at one time had more than 400,000 members, and

over \$700,000,000 of life insurance in force, but we are sorry to say it is rapidly decaying. The Underwriters' Report has the following: "Trouble is brewing in A. O. U. W. ranks on the Pacific Coast. The grand lodge for the state of Washington will probably join the Nebraska jurisdiction in its secession from the supreme lodge. The grand lodge does not meet until next month (July), but it is stated that at that time the step will be taken."

Letter No. 4 will treat on scientific life insurance.

LAYMEN RIVAL THE DOCTORS.

Consumption Campaign Allies Many Interests.

Confirming the recent statement of Dr. William Osler, that the anti-tuberculosis campaign is no longer a battle for the doctors only, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis issues a statement today, in which it is shown that over 45 per cent of those enlisted in the white plague war are laymen.

The National Association's membership, consisting of nearly 2,500, and representing every state in the Union, is composed of 54.6 per cent doctors and 45.4 per cent laymen. In the local and state associations, however, throughout the country, the percentage of laymen averages considerably over 50 per cent. The National Association declares that this fact is peculiarly significant, as indicating the great popularity of the anti-tuberculosis movement.

Twenty-five years ago, when the campaign against tuberculosis was started in this country by Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, even the doctors laughed at the movement. Gradually the medical profession realized the possibilities of an organized fight against tuberculosis, and in 1904, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis was formed by the American Medical Association. At that time the percentage of laymen in the Association was only 12.9, and very few persons were interested in the campaign against this disease.

Today, according to recent figures published by the National Association, churches, schools, labor unions, women's clubs, fraternal organizations, and state legislatures, interesting fully 8,000,000 people, are all allied in the campaign against tuberculosis, and in addition to these, laymen of all classes of society, and in every branch of social and industrial life, are uniting against this one common foe.

Every day sees hundreds of new recruits in the war, and every day brings new methods for the fighting of the plague. The National Association predicts that if the present degree of interest is maintained, within five years everybody in the United States will have been informed on the way to prevent and cure tuberculosis, and concerning the infectious nature of the disease.

Two things in particular are needed, and for these the National Association is working in every way. They are, a more complete registration of tuberculosis cases, and the further isolation of dangerous advanced cases of consumption.

Sometimes interesting items appear in the columns of those newspapers that feature happenings years ago. In the "fifty years ago today" column in the Sacramento "Bee" of last Saturday, appeared this paragraph taken from the "Bee" of July 10, 1859: "Would Be Very Proper.—There is some talk among the members of the typographical profession in this city about giving a 'craft-reception' to Horace Greeley when he visits San Francisco. He is an old typo, and we number among our practical printers at least one, perhaps more, who were co-journeymen with him some twenty-two years ago in Redfield's office. It would be a very proper mark of esteem for the craft to receive Mr. Greeley, and to tender to him the hospitalities of the city. He has always been an honorable member of his profession.—San Francisco Call."

Men and Measures

W. H. Depew, former president of the machinists' lodge of Vallejo, has severed his connection with the navy yard, and will move to this city.

The trade unionist knows the disadvantages under which the disorganized labor. Pittsburg is the illustration. With tariff conditions favorable—to put it mildly—and prosperity for nearly a decade unparalleled, the corporations have driven home the lesson that greed cares naught for human beings. Such recognized publications as "The Survey" have laid bare the impossibility of men coping single-handed with such a situation. Seven days' work each week, long hours and all that goes with such disadvantages, have been forcibly brought to the attention of America's citizenship.

Portland has the only bakery west of Chicago that is operated during the daytime. None but union men are employed, and the shop is one of the best and cleanest in the city. As is generally known, bakeries are usually busy at night, and it is thought the innovation may be copied in other cities.

The United Railroads' quarterly report for the three months ending March 31st shows that seven persons were killed and 352 injured in San Francisco. This is a toll that should not be collected from the citizenship. While it is impossible in the hurry of business to prevent accidents and occasional loss of life, yet there are reasonable limitations bounded by watchfulness, competency, and regard for the rights of others.

Greater Dreamland at Coney Island in New York has sent the "Labor Clarion" an invitation to be its guest, accompanied by the information that the park is entirely union-labor equipped. The final consistent act on the part of the management was the acquisition of a union band of eighty pieces. President Samuel Gompers, on the eve of his departure for Europe, wired his congratulations and regret on being unable to accept the invitation sent him.

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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



THE HOME LABOR PAPER.

By Henry M. Walker,

General Organizer, American Federation of Labor

The home labor paper is a true exponent of trade-union principles, plans, policies and laws. It is here fifty-two weeks in the year voicing the demands and supporting the cause of organized labor, in season and out. It is the only means of conveying the right kind of information the union members want disseminated to the people of our city, state and country.

The home labor paper has to contend with the slings and shafts hurled at it by the unscrupulous, uneducated and unfair individual of every class, calling or profession. It has to contend with the young and ignorant member who does not understand the principles and policy of the trade-union movement of our day and time. It has to be the pioneer in educating the foreigners to our customs, standards and way of doing business.

The home labor paper has to convey the news of the doings of the unions, their members and friends, in its home town. It must tell of the financial benefits paid (sick, disability, death, out-of-work, old-age pensions and insurance) by every labor organization in existence.

The home labor paper goes on and on doing all of these things and many others, week after week, without a whimper or complaint, often without the support or co-operation it is justly entitled to. It does it from a matter of principle and honest, religious conviction that the labor union is carrying out the teaching of the Divine Nazarene to a greater extent than any other human institution upon the face of the earth.

The home labor paper will continue to do so. It is entitled to and should have the unanimous support and subscription of every union member.

LABOR NEEDS FAITH IN ITSELF.

Labor unions in the years ago have made many mistakes, and you will find that no people are more ready to acknowledge those mistakes than the members of these same unions. Because we have made mistakes in the past we have every reason not to make these same mistakes in the future, and I believe they will not be made. Labor needs more abiding faith in itself and in the people with whom it deals. Until it has this faith it will not be able to accomplish anything which makes for the progression of its cause. We must trust each other and trust the people all over the world to help us in our righteous cause. If the people once realize that we have faith in them they will come to our aid and we will win in the end. When this great problem is solved it will be solved by the wage earners, and it is for us, the adherents of unionism, to bring about a closer relation among the wage earners of the world.—President Huber, Brotherhood of Carpenters.

RAILWAY CONDUCTORS' NEW LAWS.

The grand division convention of the Order of Railway Conductors, recently held at Boston, was the largest held in that city for several years. An extension of the jurisdiction so as to admit conductors of electric trains or roads where steam and electricity are intermingled as power and which have a standard code, a provision for a referendum system on important matters, if desired, and the determination to establish an old-age and disability pension system, were the main matters of public interest decided upon. The financial report showed that benefits of more than \$12,000,000 had been paid since the insurance feature was established.

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A SERMON BY A NON-UNIONIST.

W. J. Rohr writes some good things in the eastern labor papers. Here is one of his articles that has a moral, and one needed:

"I don't know why it is, but what some of the union-haters say seems only too true. I heard one of them discussing the principles of alleged union men, and as near as I can remember, he had the following to say: 'Yes, there are quite a number of union men in my employ, and they really are above the average as workmen. Sober, industrious and conscientious to a degree when it comes to earning their wage. But—' and here the speaker smiled a smile that was the emblazonment of sarcasm—'they talk union wages, union hours and union recognition, but, bless your heart, they don't patronize the labels which designate the other crafts. I had the superintendent ask some of them recently to show the boot and shoe workers' label upon their shoes; and only two out of a dozen had it. Others there were who came into this shop and put on a new pair of overalls. The garment workers' label was missing. Yes, I know that they are not union men—they holler for themselves, but forget all about the other fellows. As a result, they can not form a union in my plant; because if they won't patronize the goods of a manufacturer who concedes their request, how can we expect them to buy union-labeled goods. They won't do it. They demand we shall put the label on our goods, then they will go and buy the product of men who make it a business to fight them.'

"Rather a severe arraignment, yet when he got through talking we were inclined to ask him to permit us to shake his hand.

"Of the fellow who demands union conditions and gets them, and then spends his money for unfair stuff, we would rather give our support to the fellow who is not a hypocrite.

"If you can't live up to what you demand of your employers hoist the flag—a black one—so that he who runs may read, that you are inconsistent, and do not believe in doing to the other fellow as you would have him do unto you."

ILLUSTRATION OF RAILROAD GROWTH.

Said Melville E. Ingalls, chairman of the board of directors of the Big Four Railroad: "For thirty-five years of my life I have been what you might call a large employer of labor as a railroad manager. I have seen these modern conditions grow up under my eye. My first experience was in controlling a railroad of 175 miles and 300 or 400 employees. I know every man on the road; I could call him by name and shake hands with him, and we could make all the trade agreements we needed between hours. There was no trouble. If anybody had a grievance he could come in to see the 'old man,' and the door was always open. When I left the active management of the road we found some 7,000 miles of railroad and some 30,000 employees, and the man who worked on the railroad would have stood just as much chance to see any one with his grievance as he would to get into the kingdom of heaven. His only chance was to join an organized body and deal through committees. We were always in favor of that—in fact, it seems to me that your trade agreement is just as much a protection to capital as to labor."

The North American Hospital Association informs us that Alexander Ross of the Cement Workers' Union is progressing nicely, and that he will soon leave St. Winifred's Hospital a well man. Mr. Ross has had the very best of care and treatment. ***

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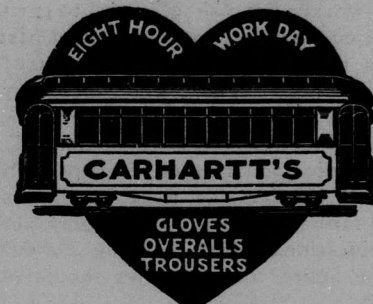


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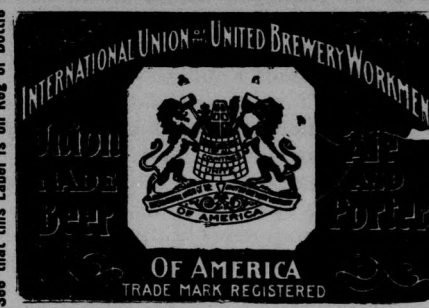
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PAST AND PRESENT CONDITIONS.

(Continued from Page 3.)

Labor cannot make an improvement in its own condition without breaking the friendship (?) of the average employer, who has assumed the whole right to attend to that sort of thing—in his own good time.

Monopoly is today what slavery was in 1861; what British rule was in 1776. It is the national enemy, and it is the duty of every good citizen to co-operate with trade unionism in fighting this new dragon of commerce.

No wage-worker can afford to remain outside of his craft organization, where such exists, who is desirous of improving the condition of himself, his wife and children. We are a nation of wage-workers, and should unite to get the benefits due our status. The last United States census says that there are in the country: Farm laborers, 4,410,877; lumbermen, cowboys, etc., 217,820; city laborers, 2,629,292; servants, 1,560,721; trade and transportation (estimated), 3,800,000; mechanics and factory workers, 6,482,910; a total of 19,461,620. To these should be added 5,500,000 farmers, also 450,000 teachers, actors and other professions, which make up 25,400,000. Do not these figures indicate who should own this country?

Organization, co-ordination, co-operation—says Bishop Potter—are the right of every body of men whose aims are worthy and equitable; and must needs be the resource of those who individually are unable to persuade their fellow-men to recognize the justice of their claims and principles. If employed within lawful and peaceful limits, it may rightly hope to be a means of educating society in a spirit of fairness and practical brotherhood.

Protection for yourself and dependents against the machinations of greed and cupidity of the "million" chaser is the first duty of every true citizen and patriot. The trade union points the way to insure this protection.

Questions considered within the portals of the trade union affect "all the people," not the few.

Reinforcements are wanted within the ranks of organized labor, that the full force and effect may be exerted that will enforce fair conditions for the people.

Solidarity and cohesiveness on the part of the workers will make for human happiness, prosperity, sobriety and morality.

The average wage-worker 100 years ago had fewer comforts and less consideration than a horse or a dog has today. There was no society for the prevention of cruelty to wage-workers. One hundred years ago men, women and children toiled from 78 to 84 hours a week.

In 1800 every laboring man and mechanic was at work at 4 a. m. At 10 a. m. they had an hour for lunch, at 3 p. m. an hour for dinner, and then on till dark. As late as 1836 women and children began work in some factories at 4:30 a. m. in New England. It was the custom to light the lamps and work an hour before dawn, as well as an hour after, thus stealing two hours a day from rest.

The laborer lived in a house of unpainted boards. He had sand on his floor instead of carpet; his dishes were made of pewter instead of china. If he had fresh meat once a week he thought himself lucky. The factory windows were nailed down, for fear the operatives might look outside and waste time. Proper ventilation was unknown.

Unions of workers have changed all such conditions. They have educated the masses to a point in the true economics of the nation they could not have obtained in all the schools, colleges and universities combined.

Various forms of organizations among the workers during the past half century have come and gone, all of which have aided in the task of

the ultimate emancipation of the worker, stage by stage. It remained, however, for the present form of trade organization, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, to accelerate progress to a remarkable degree. That this powerful organization is feared by its enemies is demonstrated in the hostilities directed against it by them during the past few years.

What has organized labor done for the workers? To describe all the various reforms that have been inaugurated by organized labor would fill volumes. It has increased and is increasing the value of our labor power, more wages and less hours. What practical legislation has it obtained, and which was first thought out in trade unions? Fire escapes on factories, inspectors of factories, protection from dangerous machinery, abolition of child labor, shorter workday, ventilation in all workshops, seats for women in stores, weekly payment of wages, two outlets to mines, protected wages of wives from attachment, industrial and evening schools, special railroad rates for wage-workers, boards of arbitration, abolished truck stores, guaranteed workers' wages by lien, Australian ballot, Saturday half holiday, etc., etc.

Examples of the benefits accrued from the organized labor methods to the whole people are abundant, and such as come from no other element in the community. The story of organized labor shows that again and again trade unions undertake some task which the community as a whole ought to do, and in spite of the greatest opposition they persevere in the good work until the Government or the middle class take up the matter, complete the long delayed work, and receive all the credit.

You, who are not within the ranks of your craft organization, are, in most instances, enjoying all the advantages obtained for your craft by organized effort. Why not get in and show appreciation of such effort, and incidentally aid in further progress?

Zealous and persistent effort by the martyrs of past and present times in the labor movement has done marvelous work against all obstacles. They are still making progress. You can accelerate that progress. Will you do it?

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

(Contributed by the Anti-Jap Laundry League.)

Newspaper clippings and advices received from New Orleans indicate that a strong anti-Asiatic movement has been started in the south, and we may expect in the near future to hear of an awakening among our eastern brothers.

The committee appointed for the purpose of organizing the dyers and cleaners reported that the gentlemen interested in that line of industry would meet for the purpose of electing permanent officers for an organization to promote the general welfare of their business.

Committees have been appointed to assist the Asiatic Exclusion League in making their picnic on Sunday, July 18th, a success. Our members have all taken a number of tickets, and up to the present time many of them have been sold.

In reference to the official program of the Portola festival, a committee has been appointed to interview those in charge of said program for the purpose of endeavoring to prevent the insertion of Japanese advertisements. The committee feels confident that its efforts will be successful.

"Be careful what ye say, son," cautioned the father of the young candidate for a seat on the board of supervisors.

"Oh, yes, I'll be careful."

"Remember that you ain't prominent enough to claim that you were misquoted."

Try one of our \$20.00 or \$25.00 suits to order. You'll pay \$30.00 or \$35.00 elsewhere. Union label. Neuhaus & Co., tailors, 506 Market St. ***

**The Central Trust Company
Of California**

Chas. F. Legee, Pres. B. G. Tognazzi, Mgr.

CAPITAL PAID IN, \$1,000,000.00**SURPLUS, - - - \$500,000.00****Check Accounts Solicited.**

Interest on Savings Accounts at rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Market and Sansome Streets**BRANCHES:****624 Van Ness Ave. and 3039 Sixteenth Street****Employs Only Union Men in All Its
Departments.****PATRONIZE****Home Industry****DRINK****Wunder Brewing Co's.****Pacific Club Beer****A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled
Quality—Bottled by****Wunder Bottling Co.****Scott and Lombard Streets****Phone West 635****The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the
Union Label on Bottled Beer.****Demand this Label on
all custom-made clothing.****U
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!!****S. N. WOOD & CO.
Union Made Clothing
From Maker to Wearer****San Francisco Hospital Association****166 GEARY ST., S. F.****Physician, Medicine, Ambulance, Private Room in
any Hospital. Fee \$1.00 a Month.****If you desire membership ring up Douglas 54
and representative will call.**

Thrust and Parry

"Labor unions seek to deprive 12-year-old Willie Schiller of his place in an orchestra that plays in a fashionable cafe. The leader, Miss Helen Schiller, is a member of the Musicians' Union. Recently she employed her brother to toot the cornet. As soon as union agitators heard of this, notice was served on Miss Schiller that she must appear before her union and explain why she violates its rules by allowing the boy, who is ineligible to join the union, to play in her orchestra. At a meeting of the board, Wednesday night, it is said, Miss Schiller defied the union, and the cafe proprietor backed her up by refusing to discharge the lad. The unions now threaten to destroy the restaurant man's business, but he says he is not worried."—Los Angeles "Times."

The foregoing is one version—and a prejudiced version. It seems impossible for the "Times" to be otherwise. To the observer it seems proper to object to a 12-year-old boy competing with men in an occupation recognized as requiring skill. The crux of the matter is the anti-child labor attitude of the unions. This is very distasteful to the "Times." The "freedom" that paper wants is the legal right to employ anyone—boy or man, boy preferred—regardless of how the employment affects others. A 12-year-old boy ought to be in school, or thereabouts. The union wants to have him educated—the "Times" realizes his cheapness from a money standpoint, hence the interest.

"That labor unions, such as I have condemned and always shall condemn, are destructive and injurious to the cause of labor is clearly shown by the history they have made and are making, and being so, they have no right to exist to menace and terrorize our people, nor should they receive sympathy and encouragement from those who pose as philanthropists and loyal American citizens. I hold, and I always have maintained, that whenever labor unions organize and conduct their affairs on legitimate business principles, with due regard for the rights of those who differ with them and for the rights and interests of the great public who, after all, must bear the brunt of the burden when there is any, so that when a demand is made on an employer he has no consequences to fear other than the loss of his men and the remanning of his plant with, possibly, inexperienced or less efficient men, there will be no necessity for outside interference or labor wars. The use of injunctions and martial law in cases of labor disputes will disappear. American industry will then move along as it should, and will astonish the civilized world."—John Kirby, Jr., President National Association of Manufacturers.

Mr. Kirby makes no distinction between the good and the bad. He knows the open shop is designed to destroy unionism, and that is his object, and the object of his associates in the N. A. of M. This is generally conceded, and the praise of trade organizations conducting themselves on "legitimate business principles" is so much soft soap. The manufacturing interests of the country dislike any restrictions on the employment of children, they want to pay the lowest wages possible and work long hours, and they are opposed to legal enactments that protect life and limb. The union takes an opposite position. Hence the discord.

"What is the open shop principle? you ask. It is the principle that the employer may hire whom-ever he pleases whenever he pleases, wherever he pleases, without respect to membership in any labor union. The policy discriminates neither for nor against unionism, believing that union men and non-union men have equal rights under both the moral and the written law, and that the

preference should not be given to the one belonging to this or to that union but to the one doing the job most successfully. Humboldt may just as well fight out this issue now as to postpone the issue. No American community can sustain itself long under a system which denies every American principle, which denies every moral law, which bars out new population, which restricts industry, which debauches its youth by idleness. Every city on the coast except Eureka and San Francisco has declared for the open shop, and is now prospering under the system."—Eureka (Cal.) "Herald."

We are more or less agreed on what constitutes the open shop. It undoubtedly is to enable the employer to do as he pleases. That's the trouble. And it's a terrible handicap, when the man who does as he pleases binds other men to do as they don't please, and, perhaps, fair-minded employers are, necessarily, compelled to meet competition. This isn't a "do as you please" age. That fallacy exploded when the second human being stood on earth, although the open shoppers haven't recognized the fact officially. As for the prosperity of the open shop—it's too open. If closed a "short time longer," it would be better. And it doesn't pay the wage earner and mechanic, who, after all, purchase commodities from the merchants. Low wages and long hours proclaim the open shop as their own, in spite of all the theory written and spoken.

HAT BOSSES ARE UNEASY.

Among the numerous peculiar things the Hat Manufacturers' Association has been doing within the past few weeks, and which is a strong indication that its members are becoming anxious as to future business, is a circular issued to retail hat dealers throughout the country, asking them questions bearing on the label of the United Hatters of North America, as follows:

"Is there a demand for the union label from your customers? If so, how large is the percentage? What character is it—from union agitators, who only come to you to induce you to carry label hats, or from workmen who would be bona fide customers and who want the label?"

"Do you consider the union label in hats necessary to your business? If so, why?"

"Can you do as much business without the label as with it?"

"If the quality, grade for grade, is better without the union label, would you carry all non-label hats?"

"Or would you carry a small proportion of label hats to meet the demand? If the latter, and a union man should insist that you carry only union hats, what action would you take?"

"Are your clerks organized? If so, do they influence you in favor of label hats?"

A mother of a seven-year-old lad, who was daily expecting a visit from the stork, found the little fellow's conduct so trying that his father was called upon to interfere.

"Bobby," said papa, "mamma is quite ill, and we are afraid that if you are not a better boy and mind your mother, it will bring on a crisis. Now, my son, perhaps you do not know what a crisis is?"

"Oh, yes, I do, papa," cried Bobby blithely; "it's either a boy or a girl."

Richmond Ranges

\$1.00

A Week

STERLING Furniture Co.

1049 Market Street
Opposite McAllister

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

Color
Light
Blue

THE CIGAR MAKERS' UNION LABEL

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Union-made Cigars.

This certifies that the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman, a MEMBER of the CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION of America, an organization devoted to the advancement of the MORAL, MATERIAL and INTELLECTUAL WELFARE OF THE CRAFT. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world. All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.

J. W. Arkema, President
C. M. I. U. of America

LOCAL
STAMP

**Demand
It When
Buying**

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth St.
Telephone, Market 2853.

WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year

To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1909.

"The wisest in council, the ablest in debate, and the most agreeable in the commerce of life, is that man who has assimilated to his understanding the greatest number of facts."—Burke.

Eight hundred jacket makers of the garment workers returned to work in New York on June 28th, successful in the attempt to reduce their working hours from sixty-six to fifty-three a week, and also gaining a fifteen per cent increase in their wages. The vest makers were victors in their dispute with the employers.

Mrs. Clara McGown Noonan, whose advertisement appears in another column, has opened a "singers' and dramatic exchange agency." The lady has the good will of the members of the Musicians' Union. She aims to give a helping hand to the needy artist, and the timid, cultivated stranger, and to make of the exchange not only a business success but a feature of musical life for women long needed in this city.

John B. Lennon, secretary-treasurer of the tailors, is anxious to have representatives of the San Francisco "independent union" attend the Buffalo (N. Y.) convention on August 2d next. Then the situation can be discussed in all its phases. Every opportunity will be given the "independents" to present their side, and the "Labor Clarion" joins the international officer in expressing the wish that the invitation will be accepted, in order that a long drawn-out controversy in local circles may be ended.

"The Star" has rounded out its first quarter of a century. Editor James H. Barry is proud of the fact, says so, and deserves the congratulations of his contemporaries. "The Star" has twinkled for the "cause that lacks assistance" faithfully down the years. The summary of work accomplished is noteworthy, and the optimistic comparison of present-day conditions with those of past decades is encouraging. We hope to pat James H. Barry on the back again when the jubilee comes round.

The New York board of aldermen, without a dissenting vote, passed an anti-noise ordinance on June 30th. Mayor McClellan is considering the measure. Some of the unnecessary noises which the public may not have to endure in the near future are: Yells of "O! Clo," by a chorus of about 3000. Shrieks of "Strawber" and "Pineap" and similar cries by about 5000 of the lusty lunged. Blasts of trumpets announcing the arrival of scissors grinders. Junkmen's discordant bells. Announcements of rare bargains in fish by a great band of criers. Strange noises of those who put up clotheslines. Cries of all those who sell flowers, cries which few can understand. Wheezy old organs which grind out antiquated tunes long ago laid at rest by a majority of the citizens.

TOLERANCE—A NEEDED VIRTUE.

Among the shortcomings of humanity is intolerance—a disregard of the views and opinions of others, an insistence on the sole recognition of one's ideas. We are all guilty of this drawback, and he who dissents the loudest is usually most at fault. Of course perfection is impossible, but we can all school ourselves to, in some measure, overcome defects.

In the labor movement, as elsewhere, tolerance is a virtue to be cultivated. Too often sides are taken when important questions come up regardless of the merits or demerits of the subject under discussion. It may be that personal likes or dislikes influence, or the possibility of consequences anticipated. These things should not be. Each topic of controversy deserves to be considered from an impersonal standpoint, and solely on its merits. Occasionally we see men support friends when it is known the subject fairly warrants an opposite course, or there is opposition because those not friends are right, but it isn't "policy" to support them.

Two of the most abused words in the labor movement, as well as in other walks of life, are "policy" and "harmony."

"Policy" too frequently means the surrendering of that which is right to gratify others, or to avoid meeting an issue. There should be no compromise with wrong. The world likes to see a man stand up when he is convinced he is right, regardless of consequences. The trimmer is despised of all men. The only true policy is that based on the single purpose of the common good. It does not take long for people to estimate the man who dodges behind policy—it isn't flattering.

"Harmony" is another word that covers a multitude of sins. Methods are approved and men aided in the interest of harmony that too frequently fails to harmonize. The lion and the lamb usually lay down to the detriment of the latter. The gloss of peace for the time being is attractive, but it is very apt to mean a reopening at another time of the main question and result in recriminations of an undesirable nature.

"Policy" and "harmony" are first cousins of "intolerance." One's views may be sound, but because the cousins are affected in some measure, opposition comes to the front.

There is only one attitude that should be taken by sincere men and women. Never mind who introduces a question or supports it, judge fairly, disregard personalities, and make it your business to see that the unpopular man receives a full meed of courtesy and attention.

Sometimes in our union life we have seen men of faltering speech or peculiar views made the butt of those who are, in their opinion, wiser beings. Be tolerant. Give the opportunity we each claim for ourselves to others. If we fail to do this, we are intolerant. Life will possess fewer knocks and there will be substantial gains in character building when we follow out the precepts of the golden rule.

The man who voices his opinions, even though he stand alone and in the face of determined opposition, is true blue. There is nothing easier than the retention of one's seat when a question comes up that should be opposed, and it is known the sentiment is all one way. Even though you feel unable to aid those in the minority, do your share towards seeing they receive fair play.

If you are satisfied with a man's motives in opposing men or measures, give him due credit. When positions are jeopardized, or loss may result, if a member believes the best interests of his organization demands a particular stand, recognize the motives first and be not intolerant.

It will readily be seen that in the labor movement, and we simply say the labor movement because the majority of our readers are unionists, there is room for the cultivation of the flower of tolerance—a proper respect of others' views.

THE SHAME OF PITTSBURG.

Investigation into the condition of the workers of Pittsburg and vicinity continues. In our columns we have printed the findings of some searchers after truth, and J. V. Knight, a newspaper man, has written articles for the papers during the last few days that are a disclosure showing the shame of not merely Pittsburg, but of the country. With every chance to enable the wage earners to procure that pittance—a bare living—it has been proved the trusts and combines have disgraced themselves, viewed from the every-day outlook of the man on the street who does not realize the impotency of our industrial conditions.

Mr. Knight's words are powerful. They tell the tale too true:

"If the billion dollar steel trust annihilates the tin workers' remnant of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers this summer, as seems likely, it will have carried out a program of demoralization comparatively small to what it has done to the city of Pittsburg in the ten years since J. Pierpont Morgan breathed life into the United States Steel corporation.

"This great American city has been at the mercy of this, the world's greatest trust, for a decade. It has been a soulless, sordid rule; a rule without morals, degrading to a community of nearly a million souls.

"Today no community in the world shows such a picture of poverty and squalor beside wealth and luxury as does Pittsburg.

"Economic ruin through corrupt politics, popular ignorance, the high steel tariff, the suppression of labor unions, misgovernment with official forgetfulness of public welfare.

"For all this the people have the trust to thank. In 1907 the trust's gross profits were \$192,847,990, while its wage account was but \$160,825,822. For every dollar the wage earners in the big trust mills here made for themselves, they made more than a dollar for the trust.

"Social neglect is perhaps the most noticeable thing the trust is to blame for in keeping the people miserable. The twelve-hour day is another.

"The operating day from the mill standpoint is twenty-four hours long. The men work in two twelve-hour shifts. Every two weeks the day and night shifts change, this being accomplished by the day shift working Saturday through the night, twenty-four hours, sleeping all day Sunday and resuming work Sunday night for two weeks of night work. At the end of the next two weeks they are idle from Saturday morning until Sunday morning, while the other men shift as they did.

"The foreman in these Homestead steel mills is called the 'pusher.' Driver would be a better word.

"March and October are called record months, and are sacred to breaking records for output.

"A split-up of trust cash is made after each competition to the bosses who succeed in getting the most work out of their men. The men receive nothing in cash, but instead a new and harder standard of toil for the following six months.

"This split-up the trust calls a bonus system. It solely is an inducement to the pushers to drive the men under them.

"Hardly less evil in its influence on the workers is the trust's spy system. Let any worker voice a complaint and he has to hunt a job somewhere else.

"Ten years of the greatest trust in the world in a great American city has not been without its opposition. At every turn the unions and other organizations of workingmen have stood for better homes and better morals and better wages.

"If the trust is now about to make good the threat of its creator, J. Pierpont Morgan, and drive unionism out of the steel business, it will sweep on to—what next?"

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

Unionism's Triumphs.

Professor John R. Commons, the noted economist, recently wrote his opinion in "The Artisan" on the splendid results achieved in the face of great difficulties by the labor movement. He said:

"When I have sorrowed at the smashing of a union or deplored its mistakes I have stopped to ask myself, 'What are the conditions it has to meet?' When one stops to consider these things, one is filled with amazement and admiration for what the unions, in spite of failure and mistake, have actually done.

"A union cannot choose its members, like a corporation or a social club, nor let in the 'trustees' on the ground floor, like Amalgamated Copper or United States Steel, but it must admit on equal terms every man who works at the trade. The anthracite coal strike commission found some nineteen nationalities at work in the mines, and it is reported by the sociological department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company that its employees come from thirty-two nationalities and speak twenty-seven languages. No other nation in the world has set up a hard task like this for unionism. The American nation has come to the aid of the employers with a protective tariff against the products of foreign cheap labor, but it has left to the unions the harder task of protecting the laborer himself, and this must be done, not by keeping the foreigner out, but by taking him into the union. No wonder the unions are forced to stand for the union shop. The union shop is the workman's protective tariff.

"The union is the greatest existing force in what is called Americanization. It breaks down the barriers of race, nationality, language and religion; teaches self-government and obedience to elected leaders, sets up the goal of an American standard of living. Neither the church nor the school nor politics nor employers can do this work.

"The schools reach the children and not the immigrant, and their influence is counteracted when the homes are degraded and when ignorant and boss-led voters elect the school directors. Political parties teach the immigrant to vote for his job or his ward boss or his employer. But the union frees the workman from dictation and at the same time teaches him the great lesson of obedience to laws and constitutions framed by himself and officers elected by himself. This is what I understand by American democracy."

* * *

Court Decision In Favor of Open Shop.

When a city advertises for bids it must not discriminate against any bidder because he operates a non-union shop.

This decision by the State Supreme Court of Iowa, rendered on July 2d, is regarded as one of the hardest blows ever dealt labor unionism in Iowa.

The decision was the result of proceedings instituted by George Miller et al. against the city of Des Moines. The Des Moines Council rejected Miller's bid because he operated a non-union shop.

The court said that the councilmen "exceeded their authority as servants of the people and trampled on the principles of republican government."

* * *

A Tuberculosis Sanitarium Sanctioned.

The application of the Central Labor Union (Brooklyn) for permission to erect a consumptive sanitarium and camp on its site of sixty-odd acres at Coram, in the town of Brookhaven, Suffolk county, has been granted by the New York State Commissioner of Health and the health officer of Brookhaven. This is the first application to be granted under the law passed by the last legislature, which gives to the state health authorities the final say-so in such matters. There

was practically no opposition to the proposition since it was made clear that sufficient backing could be obtained to properly erect and care for the hospital.

The Central Labor Union, in co-operation with organized labor generally throughout the greater city and Long Island, proposes to erect buildings costing in the neighborhood of \$50,000. In Albany the Central Federation (corresponding in character to the C. L. U.) established about two years ago what it calls a Tuberculosis Pavilion.

* * *

A Bit of Unwritten History.

Ellis O. Jones in "Life" depicts Christopher Columbus dealing in modern methods with the Indians he met after his famous voyage:

"The first thing that struck Columbus when he landed in America was the absence of real estate; neither corner lots, country places nor factory sites. Calling a likely looking Indian brave, he asked, 'Have you a deed for this land?'"

"Indeed we have not," replied the Indian.

"Then how did you get it?" continued Columbus, meanwhile counting up on his fingers the vast fortune that lay before him, even at \$100 per lot without sewer, gas, water, paved streets or even policemen.

"Our ancestors discovered it," responded the Indian, as well as the differences in their languages would permit.

"That will never do," exclaimed Columbus in disgust. "We have come to discover it again and discover it right. This will be a discovery in deed as well as in fact." Then, turning to one of his crew of the name of Astor, he handed him a deed to Manhattan Island. Among the others of his crew he sold, bargained, conveyed, transferred, set over and otherwise distributed all the rest of the land except that lying west of the Mississippi river. This he divided into two portions. One of these portions he gave to the transcontinental railroads and the other portion he set aside as a basis for future land frauds.

"Needless to say, real estate offices sprang up everywhere, prices immediately advanced and all subsequent immigrants had to pay rent.

"In the beginning the Lord made heaven and the earth, and Adam took a deed for the earth because it was more accessible."

* * *

A Check on Extravagance in Finance.

For the protection of women and children there is a French law which I should like to see adopted in every nation, says Max O'Rell. If a Frenchman—be he father, husband, or brother—shows an inclination to squander a fortune which is one day destined to go to his children, his wife or brothers and sisters, the latter have a right to call a family council to examine the case, report on it, and obtain a restraint which prevents that man from having the sole and entire control of his fortune. And thus it is that French wives and children are protected from the eccentricities and extravagances of gamblers or spendthrifts who may happen to be at the head of the family, and the law makes no difference between the man who has simply inherited his fortune or has personally earned it in his profession or business. He is only allowed to peacefully enjoy the possession of that fortune so long as the interests of his family are safeguarded by his careful management of it, and by his constant regard for the future of those depending on him.

If the family council have proved their case, the law appoints guardians or trustees, who pay the interest of the capital to the man in monthly installments, or to his wife if he is not judged competent to handle that interest, and the capital remains protected from his extravagance. That man is thus declared by French law interdit—that is to say, prevented from doing any more injury to his wife and children. Even nephews and nieces can call a family council, and get a profligate uncle interdit.

"OPPOSED TO WORKINGMEN?"

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

"The church has always been against the workingman"—so some men are wont to say. I shall not discuss the purely theoretical arguments in this connection. Neither do I propose to make this a theological treatise; nor yet shall I discuss religion as such. There are some well-known historical facts which may and should be produced against the statement at the head of this article.

In the first place, its founder, Jesus Christ, was not against workingmen. Never were more sympathetic words spoken to the "common people" than were uttered by Jesus Christ. We are told that "the common people heard him gladly." He himself was a carpenter and he must necessarily have had a workingman's sympathies. He constantly rebuked the oppressors of the poor. The men whom he selected as his disciples and who were the first promoters of the church were workingmen. During the first centuries of its history, the church received its strongest support from the great labor guilds of that period—the labor unions we would now call them—and it is not impossible that Jesus himself was a member of the Carpenters' Guild in Nazareth.

In the second place, the prophets of the church were not opposed to workingmen. The strongest indictments of the labor agitator against society today are chosen from the sayings of the prophets as they are recorded in the Scriptures.

Furthermore, the text-book of the church is not opposed to workingmen. The principles laid down by its writers would solve the social question if faithfully lived out by both the capitalist and the laborer. Scarcely a book treating on political economy which was used in any university ten years ago but is out of date today. The Bible is the only book always up-to-date, and it is the only text-book which the church officially recognizes.

Again, the leaders in the great religious movements in history were not opposed to workingmen. Indeed, most of them were workingmen themselves. The great religious movements had their origin among the common people. They were fought for by workingmen, of whom thousands upon thousands shed their blood because they believed in the great principles involved.

Finally, the preachers of today, as a class, are not opposed to workingmen. Many of them could be named who fearlessly denounce the sins of the rich as well as the sins of the poor. Eager to help, they are asking what they may do in a practical way to assist in raising the standard of living for workingmen.

In the light of all this, is it fair to make the statement that the church is opposed to workingmen? I confess that the church has not done all that she should for humanity, because, after all, it is made up of poor, weak, mortals. But give her credit for what she has done. You would demand the same treatment for trades unionism, and rightfully so.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE PICNIC.

Readers are extended a cordial invitation to attend the first picnic of the league, which is to be held at Ingleside Park, next Sunday, July 18th.

This gathering is to be an occasion of public and united protest against the unwelcome yellow and brown peoples of the Orient. It is also to be a fine Sunday outing, with plenty of room for the family, a literary and musical program, and noted speakers familiar with this grave and important question. Besides there will be dancing, games, etc., and there is plenty of shade for basket picnics.

The proceeds are to be used in forwarding the work of excluding all Asiatics from the United States.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 9, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., Vice-President Schilling in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Roll Call of Officers—President Kelly absent; Delegate Reguin appointed vice-president pro tem.

Credentials—Cigar Makers—I. Fisher, vice H. K. Fluck. Bookbinders—Chas. Krause, vice J. Reding. Drug Clerks—P. S. Haley. Stationary Firemen—A. Beaver, T. Rooney, C. A. Shea. Waiters—A. C. Rose, A. C. Beck, A. L. Grimmer, D. Ford, O. W. Maguire, Bert LaRue, Sam Taback, H. Elbing, J. J. O'Brien, M. P. Scott. Cooks' Helpers—L. Spinaz, Jas. King, C. W. Barnum. Electrical Workers, No. 537—A. Allison, L. D. Wilson. Cracker Bakers—Joe De Vorak. Cooks—C. F. Fleischman, O. E. Henley, F. Holt, Joe Bader, Geo. Brooks, Julius Selmer. Boiler Makers, No. 205—Thos. Culligan, vice V. Leary. Butchers—R. Baer, M. Maxwell. Electrical Workers, No. 633—G. Piper, C. Mills, T. Cummings, E. Thatcher. Gas Workers—Geo. W. Bell, J. J. Breslin, Dan Cameron, Philip Knell, Ed. Moran. Waitresses—Minnie Andrews, Maud Younger, Josie Hennessy, Bertha Cooper, Lulu Drake. Janitors—C. A. Shuttleworth, J. Killilea. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Progressive Shoe Workers of Chicago, Box Makers, No. 225 of Oakland, Machinists, No. 68, Coopers, No. 152 of Los Angeles, Carpenters, No. 1082, Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 29, and J. Fox, secretary Warehousemen of Crockett, Cal., enclosing various amounts as donations to striking unions. From United Hatters of N. A., receipts for donations sent by affiliated unions. From Joint Labor Day Committee, calling on all trade unionists to march on Labor Day. From Building Trades Council, notifying this Council that they had unanimously endorsed resolutions submitted by coopers, relative to home industry. From Building Trades Council, advising this Council that person soliciting for publication, and presumably representing organized labor, has no authorization from them or from any of their affiliated unions. Referred to Organizing Committee—Communication from A. F. of L., relative to newspaper carriers' charter.

Communication from Delegate Rosenthal, requesting a leave of absence for three weeks to attend international convention; request granted. Delegate Anderson of the laundry wagon drivers submitted his resignation as member of Labor Day committee; resignation accepted. From the Asiatic Exclusion League, extending invitation to its first outing, to be held at Ingleside Park, Sunday, July 18th; invitation was accepted and communication filed.

At this time the chair introduced Bro. F. J. McNulty, General President of Electrical Workers. Bro. McNulty stated that he was paying his annual visit to the coast in the interest of the organization; he dwelt on the internal strife within the brotherhood, and stated that it was fast disappearing. He congratulated the unionists of San Francisco on the harmony that existed between the two Councils of labor in this city.

Reports of Unions—Box Makers—No change in the situation; prospects are brighter than ever before. Machinists—Business fair; Tubbs Cordage Company has adjusted dispute; also have straightened out Pacific Coast Steamship Co. Boot and Shoe Workers—Strike situation unchanged; Buckingham & Hecht are attempting to operate with strike breakers. Stablemen—Golden Gate Stables still unfair; undertaking firms patronizing that stable. Tailors—Invite delegates to picnic to be held at Bijou Park, Colma, Cal. Pile Drivers—Are progressing; will

hold picnic at Schuetzen Park; all delegates invited. Gas Workers—Business good; will donate \$115 a month to striking unions. Retail Drivers—Request a demand for their button. Barber Shop Porters—Are making Sutro Bath's people feel effect of boycott. Barbers—Business fair; look for their shop card. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Request all unionists to ask for card of men setting up stoves. Horse Shoers—Request teamsters to look for the J. H. U. stamp. Grocery Clerks—Store at Colton and Brady streets patronized by some unionists, is unfair to them. Shoe Clerks—Reported that the Busy Bee, Fit Eeze and Orthopedic shoe stores are keeping open after regular hour. Laundry Workers—Business slack. Typographical—Extend thanks to all members of unions for their hearty support of the Allied Printing Trades label.

Delegate Rosenthal called the Council's attention to the fact that Bro. Matthew Woll, international president of the photo-engravers was with us, and moved that he be invited to address the Council; carried. Bro. Woll paid a tribute to the efficiency of this Council, and praised central bodies for the good work they were doing; he gave a general outline of the trouble now affecting his craft in this city, and stated that the organization resented the idea of employers deciding jurisdictional disputes; he congratulated the Council on the harmony existing, and believed that the Labor Day parade about to be held would be the largest in the history of the trade-union movement. His remarks were applauded.

Special Committees—The committee on home industry reported that the contract for valves for the auxiliary salt water fire system had been awarded to a local firm, notwithstanding that their bid was \$56,000 higher than an eastern competitor. The committee commended the action of the Board of Public Works in its fealty to the home industry idea.

Unfinished Business—The proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Council, amending Section 2, Article VI, as printed in last week's minutes, was taken up and debated by many delegates. Moved that the amendment be adopted; carried; 94 in favor, 10 against. The chair declared the amendment adopted and a part of the constitution.

New Business—A communication from Barbers' Union, No. 148, was read, requesting the Council to withdraw the boycott against W. F. Brown's barber shop, 16 Market street. Moved that the boycott be withdrawn and the request complied with; carried.

Delegate Furuseth moved that the organizing committee be instructed to consider ways and means of organizing what might be considered the unskilled migratory workmen of this state; carried. Delegate Furuseth also called the attention of the Council to the absolute necessity of organizing these men, so that they might know that labor was more than anxious to assist them to better conditions, and so that skilled labor might protect itself from the unskilled.

Delegate Misner moved that we endorse the idea of the Asiatic Exclusion League in giving an outing, and secretary notify unions. Amended that the secretary include motion in minutes and be not instructed to notify unions. The amendment and the motion as amended were adopted.

Receipts—Moving Picture Operators, \$4; Hackmen, \$12; Box Makers, \$6; Drug Clerks, \$4; Milkmen, \$4; Barbers, \$14; Blacksmiths, No. 168, \$4; Pile Drivers, \$6; Pie Bakers, \$2; Coopers, No. 65, \$12; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$6; Tanners, \$2; Grocery Clerks, \$4; Sugar Workers, \$6; Interest on money in bank, \$17.78; Barber Shop Porters, \$2. Total, \$109.78.

Expenses—Secretary, \$30; postage, \$3; stenographer, \$20; Brown & Power Co., \$7.25; Pacific Telephone Co., \$14. Total, \$74.25.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

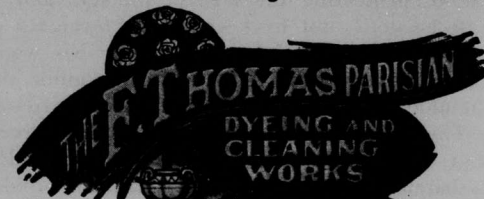
Patronize Home Industry and wear Union Hats LUNDSTROM HATS

ARE MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO
BY UNION MEN.

Four Stores:

1178 Market Street
64 Market Street
605 Kearny Street
2640 Mission St.

Established 1853 Largest on Pacific Coast



27 TENTH STREET, S. F.

Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, S. F.
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Highest Class Work

Moderate Prices

Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process.

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

PHONE US—Market 1620



SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK PORTLAND

Wallenstein & Frost

324 Market Street, Opp. 4th

Union Made Suits

HAND TAILORED

\$15 to \$25



For Women in Union and Home



Miss Nellie Upham is vice-president and general manager of the Gold Divide Milling Company in Colorado and supervises the actual running of fifty gold and silver mines at Montezuma, Colo. She bosses 300 workmen and for eight months in the year lives on the crest of the Rockies and personally superintends the work.

* * *

It was a woman who had an idea when her chickens kept disappearing from the roost. She painted the legs red and when six disappeared in one night she went with a policeman to the places where chickens were offered for sale and in one crate found her fowls all dressed for the market, but still with their painted legs.

* * *

The number of women who earn their own living in the United States has now reached the surprising total of nearly 5,000,000. This means also that many of these women work not only for themselves, but for the support of others. And these figures are exclusive of the great unnumbered portion of womankind which bears the name of housewife and labors in the home to keep the household together. In fact, the custom has become so fixed that the withdrawal of woman from the ranks of business at this day would leave the business world well nigh stranded. The change in the public attitude toward women in business has taken place within the last half century.

Woman's admission into the ranks of teachers dates back several centuries, and at the present time she has so far outstripped men in the successful handling of young scholars that the field is left almost entirely to her.

It is a strange fact, however, that, for all woman is more capable than man in teaching the young, she is paid on an average much less than the comparatively few men who have entered their chosen field. At the same time women teachers are generally better trained for this work. This is the situation as noted by Professor Thorndike of Cleveland university, who has recently issued a book on the subject.

* * *

The National American Woman Suffrage Association adopted in the convention in Seattle last week a resolution endorsing the work of the American Federation of Labor. This was done because the A. F. of L. supports the suffrage movement, and also because the organization's work commends itself to progressive movements.

* * *

The National Women's Trade Union League has issued a call for a conference to be held in Chicago beginning Monday, September 27th. The interstate conferences of 1907 and 1908, held simultaneously in Boston, New York and Chicago, were so successful and brought about such good, practical results that it is hoped to make this national convention, meeting in Chicago, an even greater landmark in the cause of the organized working women. Delegates are expected from women's trade unions in Great Britain, France and Germany, and the league is eager to have representatives from every organized trade with women workers in the United States. The constitution provides for the affiliation of central labor bodies and local trade unions with women members in any city where there is not already a local Women's Trade Union League. By affiliating and sending a woman delegate, such organizations will have a real live voting interest in the purpose of the convention, and will share in that help and encouragement which the consideration of mutual plans and purposes carries with it.

Household Hints and Recipes.

Silver Polish.—A simple and effective silver polish is made by moistening ordinary baking soda with benzine or gasoline. Apply briskly with a brush, then wash in a warm suds and dry thoroughly. Keep soda well moistened throughout the process. The ordinary precaution should be observed with the use of gasoline.

Cover Sewing Machine.—For those who own a drop-head machine, an excellent plan is to make a slip of some soft material, for instance, velour, to fit leaf or top. It preserves the wood from scratches, etc., when the machine is in use, and serves as a cover when closed.

Sowing Fine Seed.—A lady who was just going to plant some poppy seeds, which were very small, put them in an old salt shaker, the task of sowing them was made much easier and they were sown evenly. This idea may be used with all small, fine seeds.

For Sticky Saucepans.—If your cooking utensils have a habit of burning or the victuals stick easily, try boiling a little vinegar in same. It acts like magic, especially with heavy skillets.

To Make Toilet Soap.—Cut two pounds of common bar soap into shavings. Put into a tin pail with barely enough hot water to cover, then set the pail in a kettle of boiling water, and when the contents are melted stir thoroughly. Add one-quarter pound each of honey, almond oil and powdered borax. Mix together by stirring for ten minutes and add a few drops of any scent preferred. Mix well and turn into a deep dish to cool. Then cut into squares.

Baked Onions.—Select even-sized onions. Cover with hot salted water, and simmer for thirty minutes without removing the outside skin; when ready to bake, carefully remove this thin membranous skin, place the onions in a baking dish and bake until tender, basting often with melted butter. The onions must be thoroughly done, but should not lose their shape.

Irish Stew.—Cut about two pounds of mutton from the neck or ribs into neat pieces, and put into an iron saucepan with about a half cup hot water. As this boils away, brown the meat in its own fat, together with four small onions sliced. Season with salt and pepper, then add three pints boiling water, put in the regular cooker saucepan, bring to a boil and put in the cooker. Let remain there about four hours, two hours before serving remove, bring to the boiling point, add a half cupful celery, turnip and carrot cut in even slices. Cook ten minutes, add two cupfuls potatoes sliced, then return to the cooker for an hour and a half or two hours. Take up and thicken with flour to the desired consistency and ribbons of green or parsley minced fine, cook a moment, season to taste and serve.

Chocolate Wafers.—A healthy and economical candy for children is made by making a chocolate filling the same as for cake or candy, then dipping oyster crackers in the candy. Then lay on greased paper or plate until cooled.

15% REDUCTION ON SUMMER SUITINGS



STRICTLY
UNION MADE

Our policy prohibits us from carrying over any stock from one season to another. Hence these reductions. Many of the fabrics are suitable for all year round wear.

You could not obtain a better suit than we produce, for every suit is made in our own sanitary workshops by the most skilled union mechanics.

Take advantage of our liberal offer.

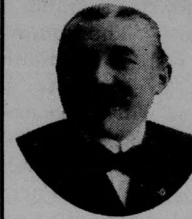
Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

Seventh St., at Market St.

Pioneers of the Union Label
in this City

OPEN SATURDAY
EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK



Sorensen Co.

Reliable Jewelers
and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

James A. Sorensen 715 Market St., next Call Bldg.
2593 Mission St., near 22d.
14K, 18K, 22K
WEDDING RINGS All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.

Most Business Men

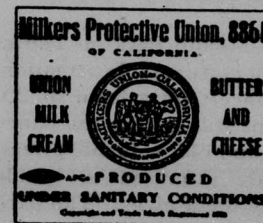
LIKE GOOD
OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People



Union Men and Women

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you with M I L K, C R E A M, B U T T E R and C H E E S E bearing this label. The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It

is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods. Anyone desiring Union Milk should correspond with the secretary of the Milkmen's Union. Address 3964 Mission Street.

UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

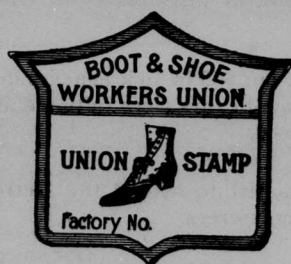
Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.



246 SUMMER STREET



News Gleaned Among the Unions



President Joseph F. Valentine of the International Molders' Union has returned from Los Angeles. He has addressed unions of the iron industry during the week, and has emphasized the strength of the agreement whereby the eight-hour day is being introduced in San Francisco and vicinity.

There is no material change to report in the controversy between the photo engravers and their employers, up to the time of going to press. Negotiations are pending with the commercial shops, and those at the head of affairs are optimistic as to a successful outcome. International President Woll is giving his best efforts to aid the local craftsmen, and at last Tuesday's meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Council the situation was fully discussed.

George W. Bell, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, will issue the call next week for the tenth annual convention of the organization. President A. M. Thompson will call the delegates to order in San Rafael on Monday morning, October 4th.

The preparations for the monster parade on Labor Day are proceeding apace. The committees from the central body and the Building Trades Council meet regularly to attend to details. Nearly all affiliated unions will turn out.

The machinists have settled their differences with the Tubbs Cordage Company. The Pacific Coast Steamship Company has also agreed to recognize the agreement as applying to the men hired in the iron industry.

Last Sunday a banquet was tendered International President Woll of the photo engravers at the Argonaut hotel. A number of speeches were made by officers in local circles, and the guest was cordially greeted.

The box makers need financial support. They have been out over twenty weeks, and, naturally, their resources are depleted. After the plucky fight these men have put up against a wage reduction, they are deserving of every encouragement. While unions are faced with many appeals for assistance, yet the need of the box makers warrants an extra effort.

Musicians' Day at Shell Mound Park on Thursday, July 29th, is attracting considerable attention. There will be a grand concert by a band of 200 musicians, and 50 musicians will furnish the dance music. Games for young and old, valuable prizes, and other enticements are promised to enable guests to thoroughly enjoy themselves. The park is conveniently located, the admission fee is small, and the opportunity for a good old-fashioned basket picnic, to the accompaniment of the best music in the west, is an inducement readers cannot afford to overlook.

The waitresses on the coast are opposed to the proposition to increase the per capita to the international.

Buckingham & Hecht's shoe factory made an attempt during the week to resume operations with non-union help. It was by no means successful. The skilled mechanics are inside the union, and the few who gain a temporary advantage for themselves are insincere and eventually are displaced. As a result, however, both employers and unionists lose money and time in re-learning the lesson already taught by long experience.

The tailors' picnic at Biggio's Park, last Sunday, was well attended, and there was nothing to mar the enjoyment of visitors.

An effort will be made to have Raymond Robins of Chicago deliver the oration at the Labor Day exercises. He is a fine speaker, and enthusiastically interested in the labor movement.

The bay and river steamboatmen have donated \$25 to the box makers. Officers were elected at the last meeting.

A benefit for Laura McDonald, the waitress who is in trouble, will be given at Dreamland Rink on Saturday evening, August 7th.

Charles Goodall, a member of the iron molders, died on July 10th. He was born in England, and was sixty-seven years of age. The interment took place in Cypress Lawn last Tuesday.

Next Sunday, July 18th, Lodge No. 25 of the boiler makers will picnic at Schuetzen Park, San Rafael.

The newspaper solicitors have secured a wage agreement with the "Democratic Press," the daily soon to be started.

Albert Smith, a prominent member of the Janitors' Union, died on July 6th.

The gas workers have made substantial donations to the unions in trouble. Geo. W. Bell has spent some time in Sacramento looking after the interests of the local there.

Max E. Licht left last week for the Louisville convention of the retail clerks. He was presented with a gold watch by his San Francisco associates before departing—a token of esteem.

Last Friday night the Labor Council adopted the amendment offered to instruct the recording secretary to cast the ballot of the Council for officers without opposition. This will prove a saving of time in counting votes, and has proved a success in one or two unions affiliated with the central body.

The action of J. J. Fox, secretary of the Crockett warehousemen, in sending his salary as a contribution to the box makers, merited the applause it received last Friday evening.

D. J. Keefe, Commissioner of Immigration, is having trouble with the longshoremen's convention in Galveston. He was refused a seat, although elected a delegate, on the ground he isn't actively engaged at the business. Mr. Keefe registered an appeal, and will take the matter to the floor of the convention.

The barbers have elected five delegates to the international convention in Milwaukee on October 5th.

The bartenders paid out \$65 in sick benefits during the week. Seven applicants were initiated and six applications received.

B. B. Rosenthal has left to attend the Detroit convention of the upholsterers.

The union man is inconsistent if he fails to purchase label products.

NOTES FROM THE MAILERS.

At the last meeting of Mailers' Union, No. 18, an amendment to the laws governing chapel chairmen was introduced as follows:

"Chapel chairmen shall be elected in alphabetical order and serve for a period of six months. Where members of a chapel have already served a term or terms as chairman, prior to the enactment of this law, said members shall be excused from further service until each member of the chapel shall have served at least one term. Members of a chapel working hours different from those imposed on the great body of the chapel, shall not be eligible to the chairmanship, in order that during the times of greatest activity, the chairman shall be present to see that no violations of the laws of the union are permitted."

The union decided to parade on Labor Day. A fine of \$5 will be imposed on any member failing to participate.

Michael F. Garrigan passed away on the 9th inst. He was forty-seven years of age and was born in San Francisco. The interment took place last Monday in Holy Cross cemetery. Many beautiful floral pieces testified the esteem in which the deceased was held.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, NO. 633.

Following are the officers elected by the organization for the ensuing term, (they were installed on July 6th): President, W. Small; vice-president, T. Cummings; recording secretary, S. Moore; 1st inspector, H. Carroll; 2nd inspector, H. Doherty; foreman, Ed Sutton; trustees, Andrews, F. Plotner; delegates to Labor Council, T. Cummings, E. Thatcher, Geo. Piper, Mills; Iron Trades Council, Chisholm, L. Thatcher; executive board—Flatley, Small, Sutton, Frye, E. Thatcher, B. Thurston, T. Flynn, T. Sullivan, J. Doherty.

In one of the great houses of Boston there was a dinner and a reception. After a while the aid was called, and the mistress said:

"Serve the dinner; there is no one else to come, except a relation of little importance!"

Five minutes afterwards the maid announced in a loud tone:

"The relation of little importance!"

Smoke blue-label cigars—they are the best.

"SINGERS' AND DRAMATIC EXCHANGE AGENCY."—Vocalists, accompanists and dramatic talent registered and secured. Moving pictures furnished. Phone or call. Westbank Building, 830 Market St., Room 410. Phone Douglas 3735. Hours 2—4. Directress, Mrs. Clara McGown Noonan.

Home Phone "M" 1919 Pacific Phone Market 109

Charles H. J. Truman
FUNERAL DIRECTOR

1919 Mission St., San Francisco
Between Fifteenth and Sixteenth



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The Color for July, Black on Pink

DIVIDEND NOTICES OF THE ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, Market and Sansome Sts. Branches: 624 Van Ness Ave. and 3039 16th St. For the half year ending June 30, 1909, a dividend has been declared on deposits in the Savings Department of this bank at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, free of all taxes, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1909. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1909. E. G. TOGNAZZI, Manager.

Labor Council—Alameda County**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 12, 1909.**

Meeting called to order at 8:25 p. m., President William Spooner in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials—Retail Shoe Clerks—M. J. Curran, R. E. Roberts. Upholsterers—J. Gehb. Bottlers—A. B. Raymond. Teamsters, No. 70—G. Brush, C. E. Chappell. Electrical Workers—C. J. Culph, H. Derolph, C. Hughes, Wm. Heyne, S. Sorensen, C. A. Drolette. Credentials received and delegates obligated.

Communications—From secretary General Labor Day committee, containing minutes of meeting of June 26th; filed. From Boot and Shoe Workers, requesting that Busy Bee shop be taken from "we don't patronize list;" request granted. From Mr. Mercer, secretary U. S. Senator R. L. Owen, stating that the speech of Senator had been forwarded; filed. From Musicians and Beer Wagon Drivers, stating that unions had voted to parade on Labor Day; filed. From Second Vice-President N. A. Matthews, tendering his resignation; accepted. From Box Makers and Sawyers of San Francisco, calling for financial aid; referred to affiliated unions. From secretary Result Laundry Association, requesting Council to appoint a committee to visit S. F. Labor Council to create more interest in laundry; referred to new business.

Bills—Business representative's salary, \$60; janitor, \$14; Gas Co., \$5.40; Pacific Telephone, \$5; scavenger, \$2.25; "Labor Clarion," \$2.70. Ordered paid.

Marcel Wille, organizer of bakers, addressed Council on behalf of bakery wagon drivers, and asked co-operation of all, also stated that with exception of French and Italian bakeries on this side of bay, all were union.

Reports of Unions—Box Makers—Unfair boxes are being shipped from Sacramento to San Francisco, situation in metropolis a little better. Boot and Shoe Workers—Philadelphia Repairing Shop, 357½ Twelfth street, was unfair, requested union men visit shop and demand label, thereby assisting in unionizing. Beer Bottlers—Union had voted against parading on Labor Day, thought same would be reconsidered at next meeting.

Report of Committees—Executive—Recommended that use of Council Hall be granted to bakery wagon drivers for a period of one month, without charge; concurred in. Report of meeting of General Labor Day committee, by A. W. Sefton; accepted.

Matter of Result Laundry was taken up, Bro. F. C. Joslyn made an exhaustive report, and suggested that committee be appointed for purpose of visiting S. F. Labor Council, also that this Council and unions should take a greater interest in laundry. Committee was ordered, and president appointed Bros. F. C. Joslyn, A. W. Sefton and A. M. Thompson.

New Business—Bro. G. V. Manning proposed the following amendment to Section 49, Constitution, in regard to assessment for Labor Day: Strike out the figures 25 cents on first line of page 18 and insert the figures 10 cents in place thereof; referred to executive board. Ordered that expense of delegates to General Labor Day committee be paid by Council. Matter of delegates failing to attend meeting of General Labor Day committee was discussed and some delegates made excuses. Bro. Selby resigned as a member of floor committee for Labor Day, and Bro. Murphy of electrical workers was selected.

Report of Business Representative was made, and his recommendation that Council keep up subscription to "Labor Clarion" was concurred in by Council.

Matters pertaining to breweries purchasing boxes from the unfair Eagle Box factory was stated by Bro. Raymond of bottlers. He had taken up matter of Wunder Brewery of San Francisco with secretary of Bottlers' Union of said city. Matter of selling tickets for Labor Day celebration was brought up by Bro. Manning; he stated that all unions should assist.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer—Read and accepted.

Meeting adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,

A. W. SEFTON, Secretary pro tem.

VALLEJO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL. Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 9, 1909.

Called to order at 8 p. m., President G. M. Jewett in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications—From United Garment Workers' Union, urging union men to buy garments and labor day uniforms bearing the label; referred to delegates.

Reports of Unions—Barbers—Leroy Hayes elected delegate to international convention; Charles Brown, alternate. Retail Clerks—Have made requisition to international to be supplied with union store cards, ask union men to demand clerks' card when buying. Cooks and Waiters—Meet on July 13th to consider amendments, Vallejo Bakery dining room will be unionized as soon as union help is supplied. Federal—Will give smoker at next meeting. Typographical—One application, will meet hereafter in Labor Bureau hall, amendment to by-laws introduced to raise local dues. Painters—Installed officers.

Reports of Committees—Labor Day Committee—Held meeting July 8th, elected D. H. Leavitt temporary secretary, decided to meet regularly every Thursday night hereafter, several unions had appointed members to act with general committee; plans progressing well.

Nominations—Additional nominations for officers were as follows: Sergeant-at-Arms, Harry Stoddard, (Frank Homer, declined); executive committee, W. H. Green; law and legislative committee, Harry Stoddard, D. H. Leavitt; union label committee, J. R. Holly; municipal committee, Geo. M. Jewett, declined.

Remarks were made by Delegates J. B. Dale, W. G. Ross, L. B. Leavitt, W. H. Green, C. A. Fitzgerald and F. M. Wynkoop in behalf of an enthusiastic and successful labor day celebration.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned to 8 p. m., July 16, 1909.

FRANK M. WYNKOOP, Correspondent.

Orpheum.

The Orpheum program for next week cannot fail to meet with success. The newest girl ensemble, "The Electrified Girl Review," will be a chief attraction. With it comes Clara Nelson, a beautiful girl, and a sextette of handsome Gibson women, as well as a Gibson male type impersonated by Harry Turpin. Lily Lena, "the dainty singer of dainty story songs," will appear for the first time in this city. Julius Tannen is a natural born monologist, a brilliant wit and a clever mimic. The Three Donals, direct from Europe, are wonderful gymnasts. Next week will be the last of Charlotte Parry, the marvelous Protean actress in "The Comstock Mystery," The Three Leightons, Selma Braatz, and of Helena Frederick and her company in the one-act grand opera, "The Patriot." A new series of Orpheum motion pictures will conclude the performance.

Patronize our advertisers—they patronize you.

Secure and Profitable

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco

THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....\$1,504,498 68
Deposits June 30, 1909\$36,793,234 04
Total Assets\$39,435,681 38

Remittances may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohde; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Good-fellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohde, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillman, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.



And They Are
**Union
Made**

Columbia Outfitting Co.

2350 MISSION STREET, bet. 1 th and 20th

Brooklyn Hotel

365-373 First St., San Francisco

Board and Room, \$1.00 per day; \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Rooms only, 50c; Family Rooms, \$1.00. Choice Single Rooms, \$2.00 per week up. Board and Room, two meals per day, including three on Sunday, \$5.00 per week up. Single meals, 25c.

Free Bus

Chas. Montgomery

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

Many Special Bargains

are offered in our Men's Clothing Department. We are unloading the balance of our Summer Stock at reduced prices:

\$12.50 and 15.00 Suits Now \$8.90

\$17.50 and 20.00 Suits Now \$11.45

\$22.50 and 25.00 Suits Now \$14.95

The Abrams Company

1053 Market Street opposite McAllister

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.
(172) Automatic Printing Co., 422 Sacramento.
(48) Baldwin & McMahon, 166 Valencia.
(185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
(7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & Meeceady, 513 1/2 Octavia.
(99) *Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern Ave.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
(8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(176) California Press, 50 Main.
(10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) *Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
(40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *Crockier, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth near Folsom.
(157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
(53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfield Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(201) *Globe, Evening, 727 Market.
(212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
(190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
(127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 562 Fulton.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
(168) Lanson & Lauray, 1216 Stockton.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Levingson, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
(102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., Brady and W. Mission.
(209) Market Press, 511 Washington.
(175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
(174) *Marshall Press, 809 Mission.
(23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
(205) Mayer Printing Co., 164 Sanchez.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) *Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris, H. C., Commercial and Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(208) Neubarth & Rickard, Fifteenth and Mission.
(43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifth St.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(81) *Perna Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
(61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.

- (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
(210) Travers, Chas. S. Co., 130 Kearny.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros & Dalzelle, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
(35) Wale Printing Co., 883 Market.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 327 California.
(142) Crockier Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloy, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(115) Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Atwood-Hinkins, 547 Montgomery.
(27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home.

- American Tobacco Company.
Bekin Van & Storage Company.
Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Avenue.
Crescent Feather Co., Nineteenth and Harrison.
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Sutro Baths.
United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- American Fuel Co.
Barber Shop, 471 8th street.
Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
Busy Bee Shoe Shop, 11th street, between Broadway and Franklin.
Eagle Box Factory.
Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
Marshall, Steel & Co., tailors, Berkeley.
Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.
Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

Get your money's worth and smoke Blue Diamond cigars; made in S. F. by union men. Thrane Bros., manufacturers, 1800 Market. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

John Collins died in the Union Printers' Home on July 8th. He was a native of Connecticut, fifty-five years of age. Mr. Collins learned the printers' trade in Stockton, and over twenty years ago moved to San Francisco. He served No. 21 in various capacities—as a delegate to the International Typographical Union convention and a committee-man. Mr. Collins was a past president of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, and a member of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen of Stockton. For a number of years he worked on the "Examiner." He was the candidate of the Independence League party for state printer at the last election. A son, Charles, is employed on the "Examiner." The family survivors have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends.

Joseph L. Russell died in San Jose on July 8th, aged eighty-seven years. He came to California in 1856 and for some time thereafter worked in the composing room of the Sacramento "Union." He plied his trade until last year, and was regarded as the oldest active printer in the United States. He was for many years in partnership with George H. Winterburn, who published the first daily paper in San Jose and later was a member of the staff of the California state printing office. Embarking in the printers' craft in the office of the Keeseville (N. Y.) "Argus," he has since then worked in some of the leading newspaper offices of the country. He spent several years at sea and he attributed his long life and excellent health to the four years he spent before the mast. Mr. Russell's son, J. L., Jr., is an active printer-unionist. The deceased was very proud of his long affiliation with the art preservative, and his life-history has been published in some of the trade journals. San Francisco pays her tribute of respect to the cheerful old gentleman who was ever loyal to the organization to which he belonged for so many years, and whose life was so closely associated with the printers' trade.

Con Schmitt, Fred Baker and Ed Price, all of the "Examiner," sailed for Seattle last Saturday on a vacation.

This is vacation time. A number of our members have enjoyed the beauties of other parts of the state. Robert Higgins has returned from such an outing. E. F. Nissen spent three weeks away from the call of the type. Lee H. Estes is rustivating.

W. C. Trowsell of the "Examiner" returned on July 8th from a six-week trip through the east. He combined business with pleasure, and visited the large linotype plants of other centers.

J. F. Callaghan of the Francis-Valentine chapel is on the sick list. He has been in poor health for some time, and last week was obliged to enter St. Luke's hospital. To illustrate the truth of the proverb that misfortune never comes singly, Mr. Callaghan's mother is in St. Mary's hospital. A speedy recovery is the wish of the many friends of the sick.

M. C. Van Allen, who for the past six or seven years had been employed as a linotype operator at the state printing office, has been appointed a clerk in the Los Angeles department of the Supreme Court.

Edward F. Cassidy, vice-president of New York Typographical Union has been chosen as the candidate of the socialists for the coming mayoralty fight in the city by the Atlantic.

The officers of the Typographical Union were favored with complimentary tickets for the annual gathering of the Scottish Thistle Club on July 5th last. In acknowledging the courtesy, the fact is noted with pleasure that the union label appears on all the club's printed matter.

President Samuel Gompers has received an invitation to attend a delegate meeting of the London Society of Compositors, which will be held on the evening of the first Wednesday in August.

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Stuart. Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, 225 Third.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Stuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 314 14th.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters 1638 Eddy; meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 133 Gough; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 46 Stuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 223 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Mallers—Labor Bureau Association Hall, 677 McAllister; 4th Monday.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.

Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Jas. Moran, Secy., 1164 O'Farrell.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 21st.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th, between Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Wednesdays.

Marine Engineers' Hall, 54 Stuart.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 397 Jessie.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 397 Jessie.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia; headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Stuart.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss Mae Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market.

L. Michelson, Secy., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate Ave.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union.

American Dairy, Louis Kahn, 515 Charter Oak St.
Central Milk Company, 21st and Folsom.
Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.
C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.
Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission Streets;
John Brannen.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.
Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver Ave.
Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.
New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kessel, Six Mile House.
Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon Ave.
People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the "Labor Clarion."

FAIR LIST

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

At the weekly meeting of the board of directors, held on July 13th, President Harry Menke presiding, S. Giandolfi, conditional member of the A. F. of M., was admitted to full membership in the M. M. P. U. Messrs. H. Cunningham, H. Lingenberg, H. C. Thompson, and R. Zohm, of Local No. 10, Chicago; P. La Rosa, of No. 34, Kansas City; M. Capelli, of No. 60, Pittsburg; G. Tigano, of No. 198, Providence, R. I.; A. L. Addimando, A. Albera, A. Bernardelli, C. Di Nardi, R. Gordohn, J. Maestre, and J. F. Peluso, of No. 310, New York City, were admitted on transfer. All of above members, including S. Giandolfi, are members of the traveling orchestra with the International Opera Company at the Princess Theatre. Mr. C. L. Davis, of Local No. 424, Richmond, has also been admitted to membership on transfer.

Applications for membership have been received from Miss B. Scholz, G. Jarve, E. T. Schramm, and from the Rigo orchestra, consisting of Messrs. J. Rigo, F. Lachner, E. Turkischer, J. Kunu, K. Veress, Paul Schmidt, G. Schmidt, and Peter Schmidt. Above applications have been laid over one week.

Mrs. O. K. Green, Mrs. C. J. Franchi, M. Bayles, E. Buechner, H. J. Geisel, A. Groth, M. Gumbert, J. Lombardero, T. Lowans, Jr., R. Miranda, M. M. I. Myers, E. Shovlin, T. Vogt, J. B. Warburton, J. L. Weyand, and L. Wrobel, have been reinstated to membership in good standing.

Notice has been received from President Weber that the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra desires to engage a first oboe, first and fourth horn, and bass trombone. Any member possessing the necessary qualifications to fill any of the above positions and desiring to accept is directed to promptly apply to Mr. L. Stokovski, care Fifth Avenue Bank, New York City.

President Joseph N. Weber paid a short visit to the jurisdiction of Local No. 6, having arrived in San Francisco Wednesday evening, July 7th, at 7:30 p. m., via Southern Pacific overland route. Mr. Weber was met by a committee representing the local organization and escorted to the St. Francis hotel. The president's visit was not occasioned by any official business, and was made possible by the necessity of his presence in Los Angeles during the present Elks' convention. Mr. Weber attended the union meeting held on Thursday, July 8th, and in response to the invitation extended to him by President Harry Menke, made a splendid address to the members present on the many obvious benefits that have accrued to the profession through the formation of the Federation and its affiliation with the A. F. of L. President Weber is enjoying good health, and appeared in the best of spirits. He left for Los Angeles on the Owl train, at 5 p. m. on Friday last, July 9th.

The Banda Roma, under direction of Mr. Giuseppe Sirignano, commenced a limited engagement at the Chutes, Fillmore street, on July 14th. The band is composed of some twenty-three visiting Federation members in good standing, and was organized in New York city quite lately. Mr. Sirignano had had some previous difficulties with the American Federation of Musicians, but has satisfactorily arranged these with President Weber. The attitude of the Chutes management undoubtedly was largely responsible for the return to the fold of Mr. Sirignano, as the determination had been arrived at to only engage as a visiting attraction an organization composed of Federation members in good standing. Local No. 6 gladly makes acknowledgment of its appreciation of the policy displayed in this instance, and trusts that the advantages of such action will at all times be manifest.

The picnic committee particularly desires the entire membership to understand that Musicians' Day, Thursday, July 29th, in Shell Mound Park, is not a money-making scheme. The idea is an outing for musicians and their families, that we may have a dance with wife or children, sit at some convenient table near the concert platform and listen to symphony concert music by the string players of our organization, and, later, brass band concert music, and enjoy ourselves on this one day as other people do. On this day let us be millionaires. Arrange to take the 10 o'clock boat with the entire family, and all the friends that you can muster, and don't forget the lunch baskets. Dance music will start at 11 o'clock, so that you can do some dancing before dinner. There are many nice little arbors and cozy corners, and the first who come get the coziest. The union card admits all members without cost. Tell everybody you know or meet to come to our picnic and enjoy the only real picnic ever given.

Quoting from the publication "Musical America" we read that "The third Sunday afternoon concert at the grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition took place on June 20th under the direction of Michael Kegrize. The Symphony Orchestra played a semi-popular program, and was compelled to respond to three encores. Over 6,000 people were in the audience which heard the concert. The work of the Seattle Orchestra, always appreciated in the organization's home city, is beginning to be recognized as exceptional by the many visitors who are attending the Exposition." It is proper to state that this symphony orchestra is not supported by the Exposition management, but by private citizens of Seattle and vicinity; a class of intelligent and public-spirited citizens that understand and appreciate the value as an educational feature of a permanent symphony orchestra, and who are both able and willing to aid with their private subscriptions in such a praiseworthy enterprise. Nothing like that at present in our (San Francisco) family.

Mr. Harry Strelitz, of the Princess Theatre orchestra, left for his summer vacation on July 12th. Mr. Franz Mayer also left on a month's vacation on the same date. Word has been received that Messrs. A. Bode and A. Verdier, who left the jurisdiction several months ago, are at present in Germany, and thoroughly enjoying their trip. They desire to be remembered to their many friends in Local No. 6.

Considerable inquiry has developed recently regarding a certain inlaid table that was to have been raffled off among members in the period directly preceding the fire. It is understood that the raffle did not take place, and a number of purchasers of tickets, Johnny Hobbs among the number, are curious to know what happened to the table? Was it of the spiritualistic kind, that vanishes, maybe, into thin air on occasions? Any member having the desired information is requested to communicate the facts to Mr. Ferdinand Stark, Bismarck Cafe, this city.

Politeness and common courtesy—what potent force for happiness and success. Do you know of a single instance where these have failed of substantial worldly reward if combined with even mediocre ability, and can you recall a polite and agreeable person against whom society ever closed its gates without imperative provocation? A duty you owe—to be agreeable to those with whom you come in contact—to be not only courteous and kind, but to never needlessly hurt or offend. Ever notice how much polite men and women are admired? It wins—and is the easiest way.

The union man is inconsistent if he fails to purchase label products.

A call for the craft card or button is the best way of hiring trade unionists.

IN MIRTHFUL STRAIN.

An old Kentucky colonel was very deaf, but would not use an ear trumpet, because he didn't like people to know that he was afflicted in any way, so he took it for granted that the first greeting from anyone would be about the weather.

His friends knew his weakness, and one morning a wag met him in the street, and greeted him with:

"Good morning, colonel! How's your wife?"

The colonel, having the weather answer in his head, immediately replied:

"Damp, dirty, and disagreeable, and no sign of a change."

* * *

Ethel: "Sometimes I really think seriously of remaining unmarried."

Maud: "Think only? Why, I imagined you worried about it."

* * *

A contractor directed one of his clerks to hang out a "Boy Wanted" sign at the street entrance a few days ago. The card had been swinging in the breeze only a few minutes when a red-headed little lad climbed to the contractor's office with the sign under his arm.

"Say, mister," he demanded of the contractor, "did youse hang out this here 'Boy Wanted' sign?"

"I did," replied the contractor, sternly. "Why did you tear it down?"

Back of his freckles the youngster was gazing in wonder at the man's stupidity.

"Hully gee," he blurted. "Why, I'm the boy!" And he was.

* * *

"Do you keep boarders?"

"Nope," answered Farmer Cornloss. "We don't keep 'em. But there's always new ones dropping along. An' to tell you the truth, a summer boarder ain't very good company after the first three or four days, nohow."

* * *

Mrs. Shopper: "I'd like to look at some hose."

Floor Walker: "Yes, Madam! Garden or limb?"

* * *

Mrs. Newlywed: "Fred, dear, I've done you a great injustice."

Mr. Newlywed: "In what way?"

Mrs. Newlywed: "Well, I suspected you without reason. I asked several of your friends that you go to the club with if you knew how to play poker, and everyone thought a minute and said you didn't."

* * *

He: "Do you think a young man has as good a chance now as he had twenty or thirty years ago?"

She: "Better; this is so sudden, but I know papa will be delighted."

* * *

"It is easier to be good than great," remarked the moralizer. "Yes," rejoined the demoralizer, "one has less opposition."

* * *

Since the engagement of his pretty sister her small brother had been puzzling his head to understand what it meant.

"Why," explained his mother, "Mr. Skaggs has asked sister to marry him. That means that he'll take care of her."

"Buy her things?" asked the boy.

"Yes."

"Hats, and dinners, and ice cream, and everything?" he persisted.

"Yes," was the answer.

The boy thought it all over for a moment, and then he said:

"Well, that man's got lots of courage, hasn't he?"